The Evening Times

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Resders of THE TIMES who may at any time be unable to procure copies of it at any ner-etand or rainroad station, or on railroad trai-will conter a favor apan the management sending to this office information of the fact. THE TIMES, in all its editions. Morning, Evening, and Sunday, will be mailed to one address for FHTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed as often as desired.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1899

A Comic Opera War.

If John Philip Sousa should happen to his theme, he need not go farther than Otis for a star comedian, or than Otis' reports who conducts extensive military operations from the throne room of a vice regal palnee, without knowing the first thing about the geography, much less the topography,

buseen acts. Let us dismiss that branch of the subject with the remark that they of Manila.

mons and localities outside the back yard excuse. of his executive mension. One of them is the Tagal leader was immediately in front of MacArthur and Lawton, and so he sent catch the rusey rebel.

plains that he did not know the difference and excusably failed. Everything he does does not think so. naturally, though by no me as excusably, falls. He is a failure in every respect except in the peculiar service he is kept in Manila to perform. He will fall in that, too, when Congress learns the truth.

Sir George's Besperate Plight.

Our Ladysmith news today is serious demonstrated its probable purpose, which from Colenso, and paralyze their power to give Brigadier General Wolfe-Murray a it: chance to come in touch on the railway line and supply the garrison with ammunition for the naval guns, if nothing more.

The fear is general that White is out of ammunition for these pieces, the only means he had for replying to the longrange bombardment of Joubert. The lat- know much about battlefields, his specialthousand men. It should reach there on latter does not think so. He is disgusted, the thirteenth. Two or three more may apparently, with this "filthy corner of a join it within three or four days afterward. be: lefield." It is true that as a rule bat-So it will be seen that it is a race of ticfields are not very clean places, and it death between help and Joubert's siege would therefore be well for Mr. Le Gal-

tempt to cut out be made, or substantial in a dustpan would probably not be immac siege. There is a hint of encouragement to allow the hero of that "scrimmage" to in the information sent out by White, by tell about it in whatever words he hapcarrier pigeon, that the Boer long-range pened to choose. If the young soldler was aim is pad; but that is something likely to vulgar, it might be well for a few hunoe remedied after a few days' experience; dred-thousand young. Englishmen and and it must also be assumed that with Americans to go in for vulgarity, in a Kruger must have furnished himself with Le Gallienne on one side of the Atlantic at least one or two improved range finders. and Mr. Edward Bok on the other. a day could set the sights of a number of It is the kind of language the average pieces so that they would hit their targets young English officer uses when he is de

can give Ladysmith the pounding we fea he is administering at this moment, it is, of course, the question of days, or perhaps hours, when the position might become untenable.

Against this prospect, we have only the superhuman courage of the British troops and the skill of their commander to depend upon. Sir George Stewart White will hold out to the last possible moment, and it may be he will be able to until a force of eight or nine thousand men can be hurled at the enemy from Durban. The situation is alarming, but not yet quite hopeless, as far as one can see at this distance

The Christian Scientist has not yet been fong-suffering people of that city ought to be ready to undertake his suppression. A four-year-old child died of suffered for three years without medical count, and told the jury that they had "resorted to prayer."

The spectacle of that frail infant slowly

dying of two of the most painful diseases which can attack the human frame, while its parents, refusing all medical aid, offered it were not intensely pitiful. The little thing could probably not have been cured in any event, but its sufferings might at any rate have been alleviated by means known to science. Perhaps a physician would have been called in had one of the death from cancer must have some of the stoicism of the aboriginal Indian, singing pioneers who settled this country regarded preference, without gulp or wink. Indian tortures of women and children as take it into his musical head to write a dren is a function of advancing civilization and Christianity.

There should be no dodging of this quesfor a libretto. We hope that he will not tion under a mistaken idea of the ne- would hardly be the case if his side apcatch the notion, because the appearance on cessity of tolerance. A religion which peared likely to get the worst of the fight, any stage of the epauletted grandmother menaces the public health and causes the of the police. As has been pointed out before in these columns, people who do not of the country in which "he" is fignting, believe that smallpox, scariet fever, and feels like other brave British sportsmen would place DeWolf Hopper, Francis Wil- diphtheria are diseases at all are liable that Britannia cannot be said to rule the son, and John D. Lung in a condition of to transmit the ailments to other people wave, while that archaic bit of plate re-We need not destant upon the unlimited on occasion, and there is no way of guardpossibilities in the way of receile effects and Ing against their mischievous influence if aproprious mirth contained in this idea. They are not made amenable to the laws They will occur to readers of newspapers as of public safety. Such persons have no naturally as a harmitas, necessary thirst more right to disregard the quarantine es. the Virginia coast, the new battleship Kentablished by common consent in such cases. are truly great and howling to heaven for and send their children to school, to give the crane of public expression; and, for the searlet fever infection to other chil- namesake, it would be advisable to see illustration, turn to the latest chapter in dren, than they would have to sit at their that she is arranged so that one end can the screaming farce strategy of the satreg windows and fire a shotgue into the school not get to fighting the other. There are two pinces on the Is and of yard while the pupils were gathered there. Litzen with names so much alike as to They might not believe that the shotgun confuse their identity in the brain of one would hurt anybody; but it would, for all Col. John Jacob Aster Donates \$100. who, like Otis, is quite ignorant of could- that; and the police would not receive their

The state of the case, briefly, is this: course, Otis jumped to the conclusion that that is his business, and if he gets any Wheaton with a brigade around by sea to lie will care about him. But children the Gulf of Lingayen, to maren down and should not be subjected to treatment of this kind, and the law should be amended. The result of the movement, reported if necessary, to cover such cases. Failing in advance from Manila with much flour- to comply with these common-sense rules, the 100 subcommittees, each the reprethe offender should be promptly taken to etween Bayambang and Bayombong, and Jail. He can comfort himself with the rethat, hence, his plan of capture naturally flection that he is not really in juil if he A Big Note Presented to Pay for

A Hero and a Critic.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne has again placed himself in evidence, this time as a book reviewer. In the course of his languid observations he takes occasion to remark with disapproval a line underneath the frontispiece of a certain book for boys, and saddening. It is now evident that the The scene is that of a young soldier, sword four of like denomination. fighting on the second and third of Novem- in hand, attacking a lot of Afghans, while her was without useful results. We have others lie dead in the vicinity. The caption-a quotation from the story told by appears to have been to withdraw the enemy the young man-is. There was a bit of a scrimmage." This is what Mr. Le Gallisouth and southeast of the camp, in order enne, in his dainty way, has to say about

> It is sheet vulgarity, a vulgarity dead to the bit is short vingarity, a vingarity dead to the pity and terror of the situation. Of course, an Englishman says half he feels, and in some re-spects it is a good custom, but the line should certainly be drawn at calling a filter corner of a battlefield "a bit of a scrimmage."

This dreary young man with the chrysan

themum head of hair is not supposed to ter is reported as receiving, or about to the being Morris wall paper, and Hugerie receive, fresh siege pieces from Pretoria. on a clothes-line. It is, of course, likely Cannonading is now constant, and the investment is said to be complete. We do perately to defend his dead comrade's body not hear anything of Welfe-Murray's move. from a lot of bloodthirsty savages who He must have recognized the fu- wanted to mutilate it, would be tility of an attempt to reach White's rear quite as much alive to "the and abandoned it, awaiting re-enforce- pity and terror of the situation" ments. One troopship which touched at as the author of "The Quest of the Gelden the Cape, is on the way to Durhan with a Girl" could possibly be; but evidently the guns, for Sir George and his devoted gar- lienne to keep off them, since he would certainly not be clean at the end of a Soberly counting the chances, it appears fraces like that described. In fact, there to us to be about nip and tuck whether | might not be very much left of him, clean Ladysmith will surrender, a desperate at- or otherwise; and what could be swept up assistance arrive in time to raise the ulate. It seems as if he might be willing modern siege guns and trained artillerists, moderate way, even if it did shock Mr.

As for the phraseology, it is realistic approximately every time. And if Joubert scribing heroic actions in which he him-

self has borne a part. He is apt to be alangy, sometimes horsey, in his every-day talk, and he does not put on company manners in telling about his own good worl. He has been brought up in an atprosphere of cricket and football, and he uses the speech thereof in describing a fight. A football scrimmage is not such a very bad simile for a battle. Mr. Le Gal-lienne may not know it—he probably never played any kind of outdoor game in his life-but a man can get himself rather badly hurt in football if luck 's against him, and it takes a certain amount of courage to assume that risk. All the same, a man'y boy likes to fare something now and then, and he is not to admire the athlete quite as much as the juggler-of-words. deported, and a story of his doings which If he has good red blood in his veins, and comes from Chicago indicates that the the making of a man in his hear; and soul, he would rather know a famous college athelete than Mr. Le Gallienne.

It is not at all desirable that this unassuming simplicity of style should be changcancer and inherculosis, from which it had ed for anything more pretentious. There is no reason to suppose that there would be attention, the parents being Christian Sci- any advantage in teaching young soldiers entists. The parents were called to ac- to tell of what they have done in grandiloquent or even conventional language. If they are made of the right sort of stuff they will not tell of it at all, unless urged very strongly; and when they do see fit to talk, they will seem all the manlier for their diffidence and lack of vocabulary, Mr. Le Gallienne would better keep opinions up prayers for its cure, would be absurd if of the kind above quoted for five o'clock teas among people of his own sort. They are hardly fit for publication.

Mr. Hanna is disposed to make merry over the story of his probable retiremen to the cheumatic shades of private life. Well may he laugh and gloat! The ability of the Ohio Democracy to throw away a parents been subject to the disease which sure thing by antagonizing the only reattacked the little one, for the person who spectable position held by him and his can, with unshaken faith that nothing is party is and ought to be vastly encourthe matter with him, endure the agonies of aging to the senator. He cannot help be ing convinced that as long as the ma'n Democratic issue is furnished by Hoar, Most, Aguinaldo, and Atkinson, the counhis death-song at the stake. The sturdy try will swallow Hanna and Hannaism in

The war news from Kentucky begins to signs that the aborigines were not civilized be exciting. The Brownites and the Hanor Christian. It has remained for the mod- nazites are drawn up in martial array in ern American, two hundreds and fifty years | the streets of mountainous Middleborough; later, to assert that the formenting of chil- and the Democrats have rallied to the depected momentarily. Probably the Republican forces are the stronger; for Governor Bradley has refused to send troops, which

Even the gallant general at Ladysmith painful death of babes needs the attention is not gifted with courage more desperate than that which imbues Sir Thomas Lipton. The latter announces his intention to chalmains in the cupboard of Uncle Sam. So he will play his Fife again and try to "lift It is a heavy contract.

> It is reported that, in a recent test off tucky "behaved admirably." We think it proper to caution the Navy Department that, if the Kentucky is anything like her

FOR THE DEWEY ARCH.

000 to Perpetuate It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- Though the fact has not been formally announced, the reradied Bayambang and the other is kno n as Bayambang is in the The Christian Scientist should be required \$100,000 toward the perpetuation of the province of Pangasinan, near Tarlas, a lit- to call a physician when members of his Dewey arch as a tribute to the Navy is the north of where two real to diets. Mac- family are ill with any contagious disease, not denied by those in a position to know Arthur and Lawton by name, are oper- or seriously ili from any cause; he should the truth in the matter. Colonel Astor ating with as little reference as possible be required to follow the instructions of bimself is out of town. A prominent memto Denby's man, Friar Otis. Someone, probably one of these real things, advised to physician in the case of small chil-ferred that the propert is true. Colonel Asthe governor general that Aguina do was at Bayombong, which is in the morn airs of selections. If a grown person at Bayombong, which is in the morn airs of selections. If a grown person by local subscriptions. Other amounts also local subscriptions. Other amounts also local subscriptions. away from their field of movement. Of rather than ask a physician to relieve him, total of nearly \$200,000, and the subcomthat is his business, and if he gets any fun out of it he may for all that the public will care about him. But children five figures.

work of organizing the financial end of the enterprise is progressing rap-idly. The executive committee has agreed to divide the work of collecting among sentative of a trade or profes

HAD ONLY \$1,000 BILLS.

\$10 Purchase.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- Mrs. George Bass, who assisted in a booth in the flower show yesterday, was banded a \$1,000 bill in payment for \$10 worth of books bought by a well-dressed woman. "It is the smallest bill I have," said the buyer, with the air of one who thought it was a matter of small concern, at the same time showing

Mrs. Bass took the bill to W. H. Atwater, who was acting as cashier for the booth, and who had twenty years experience as a bank teller. He pronounce bill good and made the change. The an was Miss Ellis Goodale, of New York.

A Vulture as a Trick Bird.

A Vulture as a Trick Bird.

(From the New York World.)

To teach a big black vulture as many tricks as a poodle has been the diversion of an English collector of uneanny pets. This monster bird, which has a fine sense of humor, will execute at the word of command an uncouth dance, using its huge wings to supplement the motions of its feet—now trailing them on the ground, now covering its head with them, and anon flapping them lugulatiously. But the vulture's most engaging accomplishment is to beg for food. When he desires a choice shinbone he scorns to perform the undignified anties of a poodle, but prostrates himself with true Oriental humility, drooping in every gull and resting the top of his bald head on the ground. This ental humility, drooping in every quill and ing the top of his bald head on the ground, self-abasement is ing the top of his bald head on the ground. This self-abasement is so complete that it has a no bility all its own. The bird's master is greatly attached to it, among other reasons because the great longevity of its species suggests the thought that it may have taken part in the great migration inspired by the mortality among Russian Norses at Schastopol. Moreover, it is a relative of the condor of the Andes, largest of all birds.

A Tragle Story.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"What in the world are you doing, dear?" yawned the dofing mother to the preity daughter who was just back from the theatre and was making a good deal more noise in her room than was necessary to a peaceful retirement.

"Ripping this opera-glass bag-to pieces; can't you hear nee?" and the usually gentle voice sounded much as did the ripping.

"But you mustrit," and the mother showed ghost-like celerity in reaching the scene. "Stop this instant. The very idea; destroying a beautiful thing like that, and your sunt gave you that elegant metal top, too. Stop, I say."

"And I say, that I won't stop as long as there are two shreds together." Rip, tear, the work of destruction went on, and the angry girl whetted her wrath by telling her woes.

"Just as I got off at the opera house crossing I dropped, it was trampied into a was hefore he could recover it, and he had to carry it in his overcoat pocket. Inside I asked him to open the bag, and it took fifteen minutes with every one around us giggling. I told him to use his knife, but of course he wooldn't.

"When the show was over we found the thing-load area." while, but of course be wouldn't.

"When the short was sere we found the thing closed again, he it had been playing with it. I gave it a jest that bent it all out of shape, we couldn't open it to save us, and the lights were out as soon as we were. In the carriage i dropped the glasses on his foot, he kicked them. I spoke of temper and he never asswered. And I just know"—rip—"that he"—lear—"meant to"—ripety, rip, sip, tear—"to propose tonight."

BANKS IN VENEZUELA

onsul Plumacher Makes a Report on Financial Institutions.

Consul Plumacher writes to the State
Department from Maracalbo relative to the
banking institutions of Venezuela.

The Campagia de Credito, he states, has a capital of \$160,000, and was organized in 1870 by Gen. Guzman Blanco, Provisional President of the Republic.

The Banco Comercio was established i 1882 by a stock company, with a capital of \$617,600. In 1884 it took over the business of the Bank of Caracas, and in 1896 was merged into the Bank of Venezuela. The Bank of Venezuela was established in 1890 by a joint stock company, with a capital of \$1,544,000, increased afterward to \$2,895,000, and reduced lately to \$2,-

It transacts all kinds of banking operations, advances money for the payment of Government expenses, and collects all na-tional dues. It has established agencies in all the ports and principal towns of the Republic. The president of its board of di-rectors is Martin H. Perez; secretary, Heri-

The Bank of Caracas was established by a joint stock company, promoted by Messrs H. L. Boulton & Co., Mendoza & Co., Leseur Romer & Co., Ed and Osc. Bassch. Luis Brandt, and Eleuterio Morales. Capital, \$1,158,000; address, 47 South Avenue. It transacts all kinds of banking business Reserve, \$118,860. The president of the board of directors is M. A. Matos, manager, Luis A. Castillo.

The Bank of Maracalbo was founded in

Luis A. Castillo.

The Bank of Maracaibo was founded in
Maracaibo in 1853 by the Mutual Ald Society, in the form of a joint stock company, with a capital of \$30,880, augmented successively to \$61,700, \$154,400, and then \$241,250. The present manager is Alberto

The Banco Monte de Piedad was established under the name "Monte de Ple-dad" in 1890, by a joint stock company pro-moted by Jose Martinez, with the object of loaning money on jewelry. Capital, \$231,600 It was afterward given the name of bank, which has recently been changed to "In-stitute de Credito Mobiliario" (Institute of

Credit on Furniture). Capital \$16,200.

The Banco Colonial Britanico was established in Carnons by the Colonial Bank of England in 1839. Liquidated in 1848. The Banco Nacional was established by the national Congress in Caracas in May, 1841. Capital, \$2,500,000. Liquidated in

The Banco de Venezuela was formed b a joint stock company in 1861. Capital, \$11,804,111.12. Liquidated in 1862. The Banco de Londres y Venezuela was ounded in Caracas by a stock company in 865. Capital, \$3,088,000. Liquidated in

The Banco de Caraboba was founded in Valencia in 1883 by a stock company. Capital, \$154,400. In 1891 it was converted into an agency of the Bank of Venezueia, and was liquidated in 1896.

Three credit institutions have existed un der the name of Banco de Caracas. The first was established in May, 1876, with a arst was established in May, 1816, with a capital of \$160,000 (Venezuelan); the second in August, 1877; with a capital of \$200,000 (Venezuelan), which was augmented to \$339,500 in 1878, and the third in April, 1879, with a capital of \$260,000 (Venezuelan). The last was suspended in February 1882. ruary, 1884.

The object of these societies was to sup-ply the national Government with funds collect the custom house duties, and pay the appropriation bills.

HANDLING MAIL MATTER.

Successful Operation of Pacumatic Tubes in The Service.

The annual report of the Second Assistant in operation under the domestic mail service on June 30 last 34,298 mail routes of all descriptions, having a total length of 496,948 miles. During the year which ended on that date 445,744,845 miles were traveled on these routes, being 11,412,153 greater than the preceding year, and the lengths of the routes in the same period were increased 16,487 miles. Included in the report are communications from postmasters at New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia noting the successful operation of the pneumatic tube service in those cities, and rec-ommending its extension to other stations Judge Shallenberger recommends an ap-propriation of \$500,000 for this purpose.

The amount of second-class mail mat-ter (newspapers), carried during the year aggregated 207,089 tons. Many of the publishers, says the report, have, on request, rendered the department valuable assist-ance in making up their papers in such shape as to render unnecessary overhaul-ing of the matter at the office of origin. recommends the enactment of legislation

making this service compulsory.

Judge Shallenberger appends to his report one by Superintendent Bradley, of the Railway Mail Service, on the results of an inspection of the railway mail services in Great Britain, Germany, and France. Mr. Bradley compares the service in these countries with that in operation here, and is of the opinion that the latter is not more efficient, but that it requires only one-half to one-third as many employes for the same work. He could not find any mechanical devices in use in the three countries that he would recommend for adoption by the service in this country.

CALICO PRINTERS COMBINE.

The Formation of a Foreign Trust Reported.

The State Department has received from Consul Boyle, at Liverpool, telling of the formation of a combine by the calico-print. ing firms of Lancashire and Scotland. The report says: "The long-discussed combination of firms

engaged in the calico-printing trade of Lancashire and Scotland has been accom lished. It embraces the majority of the firms in both districts, and the capital will probably reach the enormous sum of be-tween £7,000,000 and £10,000,000 (\$34,065,to \$48,665,000). "It is understood that stocks and valua-

tions were taken at the end of last month, and that all the firms concerned have acepted the valuations.

"For a long time, the calico-printing in-dustry has not joined in the general pros-perity of the trade, owing to competition and the cutting of prices, and it is believed the combination will exercise a beneficial influence on the market."

Riley's Boom.

Riley's Boom.

(From the Chicago Timee-Herald.)

James Whitcomb Riley's success began with what he cansidered a terrible misfortune. He tells his friends that the day on which he was discharged from the staff of the "Indianapolis Journal" was one of the darkest of his life. The fature seemed to hold nothing for him.

It happened, however, that a State political convention was held in Indianapolis at about that time, and among the mominees was a very portly gratleman who had never made a public speech. The convention celled for him after he had been nominated, and when he appeared upon the platform a speech was demanded. He cleared his throat, stood on one foot and then the other, and said:

"Gentlewen of the convention. I thank me for

throat, stood on one foot and then the other, and said:

"Gentlemen of the convention: I thank you for the honor you have given me. I can't make a speech, but I can tell you one thing. The ticket you've nominated here today is a-goin' to win When the frost is on the pun'kin and the corn is in the shock."

The uproat which followed indicated that Riley's poem, finst published only a few days before, had been read by everybody present, and that it had touched a tender spot.

This circumstance more than anything else induced the business manager of the "Journal," who was Riley's steadfast friend, to undertake in partnership with the poet to have a little book, "The Old Swimmin' Hole and 'Leven More Poems." published. It made as immediate hit, and gave Riley a national regustation.

"Come in, blank-blank you!" roared Mr. Spot-cash, in response to the third rap at his office door. "How many more times do you need to be 40d?"

The door opened and Captain Mary Smith of the Salvation Army came in.

"Hem!" coughed Mr. Spotcash. "Fr-yes, I'll take a War Cry." Here's a dollar. Never mind the change."

THE WORLD'S SILK PRODUCT. Consul Covert Makes a Report on the

Output. John C. Covert, United States Consul at Lyons, has made a report to the State Department regarding the world's output of raw silk in 1898. This Information was derived from the statistics of the Silk Producers' Association of Lyons, which has just been published.

The report gives in detail the product of the various departments of France and a general statement of production in Italy, Spain, Austria-Hungary, the Levant (communichfed by the French Chamber of Commerce of Constanting merce of Constantinople), the Ba kan pro-vinces, the Island of Rhodes, Greece, the Caucasus and Trans-Gaucasus, Persia Turkestan, and the extreme Orient. Under this caption are included exportations from China, Japan, and the East Indies. The re-

"The quantity of seeds put to hatch in France (seeds means silkworms' eggs), or hatched in France, was 184,981 ounces. This was 12,963 ounces less than in 1897, and 49,510 fees than the average for the ten preceding years. This is a continua-tion of the decline in production which has marked the last ten years. In 1858, the total ounces of eggs placed for hatching was 275,224. The average for the decade was 275,224. The average for the decade was 224,494. In spite of the fact that the Government gives the silkworm breeders a bounty of 5 ceats a pound, the production is decreasing. The years 1897 and 1893 are the lowest of the decennal period. The production was diminished in these two years by heavy frosts. The official fewers show the total pro-

"The official figures show the to al product of 1898 to have been 15,186,386 pounds, against 16,821,296 pounds for 1897. The world's production for 1898 is below the average for the past ten years—a dec ine of a little over 11 per cent as compared eleven years old and the pride of her particle with a bowl of flowers, at the place once of the place once of the place of

"The average production of fresh cocons for an ounce of seed perceptibly declined in 1898. It was \$1.5 pounds, while the average for 1897 was \$5.9 pounds, and that for 1896, \$2.5 pounds. "The quantity of cocoons reserved for

seeding in the departments of the Var. the Hautes, and Basses-Alpes, and Corsica is

"In Italy, 895,500 ounces of cocoons were batched. They were crossed races of yellow Chimese cocoons, which are rapidly increasing in the market. The production of fresh cocoons rose to 87,364,000 pounds. This production is 7 per cent larger than that of 1897, and nearly 3 per cent inferior to the average of the six preceding years. The average product of an ounce of seed rose to a little over 37 pounds, the highest fewer or any of the ten preceding years. figure for any of the ten preceding years except 1896.

The production of raw silk aggregated

"The production of raw silk aggregated 6,596,163 pounds, 167,560 pounds in excess of 1897, and 597,400 pounds less than the average of the ten preceding years. The world's production for the year was 34.583,565 pounds, as follows:

"Spain and Austria, 714,290 pounds; France, 1,212,530 pounds, Italy, 6,596,161 pounds; Asia, 3,260,663 pounds; extreme Orient (exportations), 22,799,971 pounds."

ACCIDENTS TO STEAMBOATS.

Enquiries Into the Nutmeg State and Chicago Disasters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.-Investigations of the loss by fire of the Bridgeport line steamer Nutmeg State in Long Island Sound on October 14 last and of the collision on October 31 last between the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Chicago and the Savannah line steamship City of Au-Postmaster General states that there were gusta were begun yesterday by the local

board of steamboat inspectors. Capt. Charles M. Brooks, of the Nutmeg State, admitted that the crew, on the out-break of the fire, did not strictly obey or-ders. Assistant Engineer Cole said his ompression was that the flames started in galley, and he was sure that they did not originate from the heat of the boiler or in the coal bunkers. He testified that there seemed to be a panic among the

Evidence was given that the cook left the steamboat company on the day after the fire, and the investigation was ad-journed to obtain his attendance and that of two watchmen on duty on the saloon

of two watthanes, deck when the fire was discovered.

Capt. Henry C. Daggett, of the City of Augusta, testified that when he saw the Chicago on his port bow he blew a single blast of the whistle, heard no response, these repeated his signal, his meanwhile proceeding under one about ten miles an hour. He course, but had not the heart to ring for full speed.

full speed.

He stopped, he said, just before the colli-sion, but did not back until after it, when he found that he might force the Chicago against the Starin line pier and cut her in

Capt. W. H. Dunham, of the Chicago, testified that he had heard no whistle from the City of Augusta; that when he saw her it was impossible to stop, and he rang for full speed, expressing the belief at the time that he could in that way avoid a colli-

Charles McCarthy, the wheelman, who was in the pilot house with Captain Dun-ham, corroborated his evidence, and the examination was adjourned.

A NEW ARTIFICIAL STONE. Manufacture of the Article Described by Consul Atwell.

A description of a new artificial stone manufactured in Belgium is sent to the State Department by Consul Atwell, of Roubaix. It has recently been introduced n the French market and is said to have four times the force of resistance of French freestone and which has nearly all the properties of cobestang granite.

'It has been tried in the Malines arsenal," the consul says, "and is found to be insensible to the action of cold, absorbs only 6 to 7 per cent of water, even after a long dry spell, and cannot be crushed under a pressure of \$8,184 pounds to the square ntimeter. This artificial stone is manulowing manner: Eighty parts of extremely clean and dry coarse sand are mixed with twenty parts of hydraulic lime reduced to a fine, dry dust; this mixture is put into an iron box, which is plunged into a boiler of water, and this is hermetically closed. Dur-ing seventy-two hours, the cooking goes on under a pressure of six atmospheres, the temperature being maintained at 165 de-grees. At the end of this time, the iron box contains a perfect homogeneous mass of stone, which rapidly hardens upon exure to the air. The most varied colors costs only 2 cents per cubic foot.

Building a Town Instanter. (From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

In Oklahema they do not build towns as they do in other parts of the world. The people of the Territory sneer at the moth-caten statement that Rome was not built in a day. They are well aware that it required more than one day to build Rome, but that was a very long time ago, and, under any circumstances, nobody could expect genuine enterprise in Italy. A new town was made in Oklahoma last Monday. It did not take half a day to build it. It was made at once. This new town is Billings, about thirty miles northwest of Perry, and it marks the terminas of a new branch of the Rock Island Railroad. The twon site was marked out only four days before the town was established and Monday morning was fixed for the occupancy. White Rock, a village about four miles away, decided to join the new site. The White Rock postoffice went along with the other domiciles, and when 6 o'clock came on Monday morning the White Rock houses were moved to their averal lots and the postoffice changed its name to Billings. Many other settlers came with wheeled hauses or tents, waited pationtly on the border line over Sunday, and moved la at 6 o'clock Monday morning. Sunday evening there was not one house in Billings. Monday foresoon there were nore than 350 and the town was established. Two banks were opened the first day and there were nore than 350 and the town was established. Two banks were opened the first day and there were nore than 350 and the town was established. Two banks were opened the first day and there were enough as loose to wash away all the dust that had collected in men's throats during the rush. In Oklahoma they do not build towns as the o in other parts of the world. The people of th

WILL NOT GIVE UP THEIR DEAD Wealthy Parents Make a Mausel

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 10.-Little Virginia Tonkin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tonkin, of this city, died here three weeks ago, but her body is still lying in the room in which she died, and it is her parents' intention to keep it there until spring. They cannot bear the thought of osing their loved one from sight. body has been embalmed and placed in a hermetically sealed casket of copper incased in wood, lined with white satin and covered with white plush. The child is dressed in white, and the body is visible through a heavy plate glass cover. Mem-bers of the family visit the room night

bers of the family visit the room night and morning and look upon the little one as if she were only sleeping.

Mr. and Mrs. Tonkin usually spend their winters in New York, remaining in Oswego during the summer, but there will be no leave taking this year. A family vault is being constructed, and by apring will be in readiness to receive the body.

In the meantime the casket reposes in the child's own room, which is like ally a bower of flowers. Local greenhouses have been taxed to their utmost to supp y the demand for flowers with which to decorate the room and casket. Florists call daily.

cupant loved so well.

When the members of the family take their places at the table for their meals, ents hearts. The family is one of the most prominent and wealthy in Oswego, and is also well known in New York. Mr. Tonkin has been engaged in the manufac-ture of boilers. Mrs. Tonkin has been al-

ways prominently identified with society.

Virginia Tonkin was a beautiful child
and a noticeable figure in Oswego, as,
dressed in handsome frocks and an a trative picture hat, she drove around the city. Hautes: and Basses-Aipes, and Corses.

Hautes: and Basses-Aipes, and Corses.

The production of raw silk in France in 1898 was 1,212,530 pounds, only about one-sixth of what is necessary for her silk manufactories. The number of producers and always attracted the attention of passes of raw silk in France was 10,000 less in 5 and in 1897.

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The child was taken suddenly ill on Sat-urday with appendicitis. Five physicians were called in consultation, the majority being of the opinion that an operation should take place. Dr. Louis Hartman, of Syracuse, was also called on Sunday, but his decision that an operation should be perferred at once was oversuled and it performed at once was overruled, and

did not take place until Monday night The child died soon afterward. The child died soon afterward.

The thought of committing the child to the grave or having the body consigned to the city vault was intolerable to the parents, and so the little one's casket still re-poses in her flower decked room.

THE REPORT WAS FALSE.

Bombardment of Puerto Cabello Would Not Be Allowed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- A cable report received here from Caracas said that a Government warship was bombarding Puerto Cabello for the purpose of compelling the surrender of Col. Antonio Paredes. Such an act would not be permitted by Commander Hemphill, of the perts. received here from Caracas said that a mitted by Commander Hemphill, of the United States cruiser Detroit, which is at

that the despatch probably meant that the bombardment was being directed against the fort leading to the port, and not on the city. This fort, which is on a small island and commands the entrance of the port, is held by Colonel Paredes, who refuses to surrender to General Cas-

Senor Delfino received from the government a cable despatch announcing the re-opening to foreign shipping of the ports of Corro and Maracaibo. The latter places were strongholds of former President And-

THE PRICE OF ROPE.

Great Advances Since the Closing of Philippine Ports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.-Another advance of one-half a cent per pound is reported steamer meanwhile proceeding under one bell at about ten miles an bour. He thought it his duty to continue on his trought it his duty to continue on his 7 cents a year ago, and 2 2-4 cents two years ago. Sisal rope has also been advancing, being quoted at 10 1-2 cents a pound, compared with 7 cents a year ago, and 3.7-16 cents in 1897. Regarding the advance William A. Tucker, of the graphic plate is subjected to the action of sounce

ippine ports by the United States Government in order to prevent assistance reaching the insurgents. All exports of manila closed in fact the hemp market had been affected by the rebellion, the fields having been burned and the tillers of the soil having generally gone off to join the insurgent army. The result of the stoppage of hemp exports from the Philippines has been a famine in hemp. The best hemp is practically unobtainable, and that which is in the market is poor in quality. When the Philippine ports are thrown open again there is likely to be a sudden drop in prices, for 60,000 hales of manifa hemp have been sold at 11 3-4 cents a pound to be.

The med ancient concernments is that the oxene exister of this phenomenon is that the oxene exister content of the sixty of the sixty of the sixty of plantion given of this phenomenon is that the oxene exister compounds which have been exister the sixty of the part of the plantion given of this phenomenon is that the oxene exister connection of light. In the result of the sixty of the action of light, in the result of each in the sixty of the dark in the first our results of the dark in the first our results of the dark in the first our results of the dark in the result of the dark in the sixty of the dark in the first our results of the dark in the first our results of the dark in the result of the dark in the result of the dark in the extent of the dark in the result been sold at 11 3-4 cents a pound to be shipped within six weeks after the ports have any record are these of Sinal, which were any record are these of Sinal, which were are opened."

HIGH-PRICED OSCULATION.

Student Lawrence Forfeits \$300 to a Connecticut Court.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10 .- The kiss which young Stephen O. Lawrence gave Miss May Carroll in a restaurant cost him \$300. Yesterday the student in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale forfeited the bonds he furnished for Miss Carroll and himself to appeal the case to the Superior

The case was called yester-lay. Neither of the parties appeared, and the judge ordered the forfeiture of the bonds. Both Miss Carroll and young Lawrence were sentenced in the police court to fifteen days' imprisonment for the offence against Connecticut's stern morality statutes. The sufficient transfer of the content of the cont authorities, it seems, are content with the ferfeited bonds.

Lawrence, it is said, has acted on the dvice of his father, a leading New York lawyer. He has not missed a day's recitations at Yale since he was arrested. The faculty has declined to interfere, although Lawrence is the only student ever received a jail sentence.

CURRENT HUMOR.

What His Soul Desired. (From Life.) Banks (to the waiter)-I believe I'll have a run

omelet.

Tanks (with a sleepy shiver)—Bring me the same—without the eggs. A Little Bit Mixed. (Fom the Chicago Tribune.
"At last," wrote the enthusiastic, but some what incoherent correspondent, "the Boera have got Cecil Rhodes securely bottled up in Kim berley and have thrown away the cork!"

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"Professor, do you regard football an intelle game?"
nquestionably. There's nothing like it to
the extremes of understanding into play."

The Proud Pather. "Yes, I go out of the way to avoid Brown sine took up his new job."
"What job?"
"Press agent for that boy of his."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

In Iceland ponies are fed in winter on fich

Russia has 650,000 princes and other hereditary

London would erect a monument to Dickens, but he novelist's will prevents it.

In a mine near Butte, Mont., live hundreds of cats that have never seen the light of day, Vienna will moon celebrate the 500th anniver-sary of the foundation of its medical school. At meetings of the British cabinet no official record of any kind is kept of the proceedings. Russia could put in the field 155,000 cavalry to the 112,000 of Germany and Austri-Hungary com-

On Sinday, during church hours Toronto street care must not run past churches at a speed ex-ceeding four miles per hour.

Carlisle's Indian School is twenty years old. It has musicians, bicyclists, blacksmiths, tailors, carpenters, and football players. Huddensield, England, furnishes its resident with transportation, gas, electricity, stoves, fuel souses, and even with beef from its own abat-

Russia is a country extremely rich in horses, the number of which has been estimated at 20,000,000, of which at least 1,000,000 are saddle horses fit for

Today, according to the estimate of the Japa-ness consul at San Francisco, there are no less than 20,000 "Jape" in this country, most of them on the Pacific Coast.

A school girl in Wabash, Ind., is suffering for paralysis of the muscles of the mouth, caused by too persidently chewing gum. As a result the left side of her mouth is drawing up toward the

In Germany the question of insurance against storms, inundations, and other forces of nature is being considered and the principal companies have been requested to report their views to the gov-A number of young men returned to Vale Col-

lege the other day who have spent their summer vacation acting as motormen on the New Haven street rallwaxs. All are poor men who are helping themselves through college. A firm of fish dealers in Mobile, Ala., is ex-

if successful, they will transport Spanish mack-erel, ponepano, Gulf bluefish, and other Southern fishes alive to Northern cities. Whenever enough men from an American man-d-war can get shore leave, no matter in what for-

eign port they may be lying, they are almost cer-tain to starr a buil game. In the English nav-cricket is even played on board ship. A good giraffe skin is worth from \$10 to \$20 South Africa today and much more in Europe,

On their hunting trips ten or fifteen years ago it was a common matter for one hunter to kill forty or fifty of these graceful animals in one day. At the recent congress of veterinary physicians at Baden-Baden, Dr. Recker, of Halle, maintained

ion of legislation. To take the place of phosphorus in the acture of matches, Glovanni Craveri of Buenos yres suggests the use of perthiocyanic ucid, alming that matches made of this material are not polyanous, or explosive, strike on any surface not personners, or expressive, strike on any surface, and hum brightly. The perthiceyanic soid is made from the by-products of several industrial processes, among which are the purification of coal gas and the Lebane sods manufacture, and its cost is less than that of phosphorus.

Golf enthusiasts will be glad to learn of the invention of a new machine which will enable them to keep their skill in driving up to the top notch during the winter. The new device icts of a ball at the end of an arm, attached

When Miss Sarah Norlin, of Topeka, Kan., enthat port, on account of the Americans and American interests in that place.

Consul General Antonio E. Delfino said so vigorously should be hand that Sarah fell and broke her leg. Eckstrom, who is well-to-do, paid her doctor's bill, and thought the matter was settled finally until he got notice that Miss. Nor settled finally until he got notice vinit Miss-lin had entered suit for \$5,000 damages. We the case was called Eckstrom restified that violent handshake was merely an emberant pression of his joy at seeing Miss Norlin again that he meant her no harm. The pay these that Eckstrom had done about the right it when he paid the girl's dector's fielt, and deced independent in his favor.

A destatch dated Geneva, N. V., October 24, says: Forest fires have been burning along the west bank of West River in the town of Huly, twenty miles southwest of Genera, for several days. The point where the fires were burning is in a valley where there is but little broeze, is unusually low. The overhanging smoke prevents the contact of tresh air with the water fish are being gradually smothered. of one-half a cent per pound is reported in the price of manila rope, which is now selling free on board vessels in New York at 15 1-2 cents a pound, compared with man, a tarm lateour, caught fifty pickers year-day, the smallest of which weighed twelve points. Fordon Bristow caught over 200 points of perch today. Black base in great numbers, ecls, buil-locals, and pike are also caught. The dead fish lie in heaps along the river banks.

It has been found that if an expo Tucker & Carter Rope Company, said:

"The rope market the world over has been affected by the closing of the Philbeen affected by the closing of the Philhave been undertaken to determine the feasibilit emp have closed. Before the ports were time become useful to photographers. The excessed in fact the hemp market had been planation given of this phenomenon is that the

> worked from about 500 B. C. until about 1200 or the poor quality of the ore. From these mines, the possession of which was the occasion of sec eral wars, was obtained the copper used in making the sceptre of Pepi I, a King of the sixth denasty, which is now preserved in the British Museum. Certain portions of the mines, including Museum. Certain portions of the mines, including the ruins of the furmees, the buts of the mineys, erneibles, and fragments of tools are still extant and form relies of considerable archaeological and metallurgical interest. The ore in this locality occurs in some specimens as turquoise and in others as copper-hydro-silicate or sandstone impregnated with copper. In some of the fragments of tools arsenic is found, a matter of interest, as its use for hardeening copper was a feature of the work of Greek and Egyptian alchemists. That processes similar to these employed by medern metallurgists were made use of is shown by the devices used and the finished product.

A young American weman on her way isome from service in the hospitals in and near Manile was interviewed while at Colombe by a represen-tative of the "Ceylon Standard," and as a result that paper prints about as interesting an article on military conditions in the Philippines as we have seen anywhere, says the "New York Times. Chief place in it is given to the opinion that the hestility to General Otis, though it is felt by almost every officer and private in his comthe hostility to General Otis, though it is feltby almost every officer and private in his command, should relly be directed over the general's
bead and toward Washington. A member of the
family of one of the brigadiers is quoted as saving: "Den't blame the general for everything.
When our old man wired, 'Shall I attack?' Otis
replied, 'I must first wire to Washington.' It was
two weeks before we got an answer.' Speaking of
the two classes of troops in the field, this observer said: "The most unfortunate thing about
the volunteer is his indifference to his health.
And no volunteer officers concern themselves in
such matters or know how to deal with the poung
men who not long ago were serving their country belind eracker boxes. The regular knows
the devious paths of the quartermaster and looks
after the well-being of his men. We had a captain in the Twenty-second, who was rounded in
Cuba, and was promptly shot in the same leg in
the Philippines. When he was brought into the
hospital he did not bother much about his leg,
but was mightile concerned about sine shower
batha he had ordered for his men. The regular
officer, briefly, has more care for the comfort of
his men; the volunteer more consideration for
their itees. When he goes back to his native town,
he has to confront the mothers, sisters, sweetbearts of his men, each of whom has perhaps been
personally intrusted to him. I know officers who
offeren the presence of their near behind and must meet their relative.

The personnel of the regular army is differently
composed, and makes no such drafts on the
officers' sympathies." This is a showed distinction, and is a condensed treatise on the art of wartion, and is a condensed treatise on the art of war-